The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 299.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

A Senator Wants Information on the Whisky Frauds.

The House at Work on the Specie Resumption Problem.

Democrats Want to Reinstate Their Secession Friends Before the Holidays.

Materials for a Monument in Allegheny County, Pa.

The House Opposed to a Third Term for President.

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1875.

SENATE.

The Liquor Question.

A large number of memorials asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors were presented and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mississippi Affairs.

Mr. MORTON submitted a preamble and resolution declaring that it had been alleged that fraud and corruption prevailed in Mississippi during the late election in that State, and the popular majority of 20,000 was overcome and a fraudulent majority of over 25,000 returned, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to visit such State and to inquire into the circumstances attending the election. Laid over at the request of Mr. Bayard.

The Whisky Frauds.

Mr. STEVENSON submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all telegrams, letters and other information in his possession relating to the alleged violations of the internal revenue laws at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the resolution, and said that to make this information public might defeat the ends of justice and allow the escape of some of the guilty ones.

Mr. STEVENSON had every confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury, but thought the Senate should have the information, but as the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) objected to it, he (Stevenson) would not object to having it referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORTON said he would vote for the resolution, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold such information as might impede the course of justice.

Mr. STEVENSON said he had no desire to embarrass the Secretary of the Treasury, and therefore withdrew the resolution.

Andrew Johnson.

Mr. COOPER gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to consider resolutions commemorative of the life and services of his late colleague, Andrew Johnson.

State Rights.

Mr. MORTON submitted the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the people of the United States constitute a nation, and are one people in the sense of national unity.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is not a compact between States in their municipal and corporate characters, but was formed by the people of the United States in their primary capacity, that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the Constitution, and not by any outside theory of State sovereignty, and that the rights of the States cannot be enlarged or diminished except by an amendment to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the rights of the States have the same sanction and security in the Constitution as the rights and power of the National Government, and that local domestic government by the States within the limits of the Constitution is an essential of our free Republican system.

Resolved, That the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the Union is inconsistent with the idea of nationality, is in conflict with the spirit and construction of the Constitution, and should be regarded as having been forever extinguished by the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. MORTON asked to have the resolutions printed and laid on the table, and it was so ordered. He gave notice that at some future time he would call them up for action.

Joint Rules.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a resolution that the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives in force at the close of the last session of Congress be and the same are hereby adopted as the joint rules of the two Houses for the present session. Referred.

The Twenty-fifth Rule.

The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution submitted by Mr. Morton on the 10th inst., to amend the twenty-fifth rule of the Senate so that bills may be introduced without previous notice. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Claims of Contestants.

Mr. WEST submitted the following:

It is ordered that the Committee on Contingent Expenses be instructed to report what amounts of compensation, if any, are in their opinion due to the respective contestants, Wm. L. McMillan and John Ray, claimants to a seat in the Senate for the unexpired term of W. P. Kellogg, and to Wm. L. McMillan as claimant heretofore to a seat in the Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1873. Referred.

Public Building in Louisville.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a memorial of citizens of Louisville asking an appropriation to purchase a building for the United States Courts in that city. Referred.

HOUSE.

The Speaker stated that inasmuch as the committees were not appointed, he would proceed with the call of States for bills and resolutions.

Criminal Witnesses.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill to make persons charged with crimes and offences, witnesses in the United States Courts.

Specie Resumption.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question on its adoption:

WHEREAS, the country is suffering under the evils of an irredeemable currency, which causes uncertainty in business and stimulates speculation to the prejudice of legitimate business and labor, and

WHEREAS, Both political parties in the United States stand committed against repudiation and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments, and

WHEREAS, Congress established a like policy in the act of March 16, 1869, which was followed by the act of January 14, 1875, providing for the return to specie payments on the first day of January, 1879; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, prompt legislative measures should be taken to render such act of January 14, 1875, effective, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever powers may be necessary to that end.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HALE—On that motion I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WOOD—I ask the Chair whether this resolution is not of that peculiar character that it should necessarily be considered by a committee? [Laughter on the Republican side of the House.]

Speaker—The Chair does not regard that as a proper parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HALE—In other words, the gentleman from New York wishes to put the question off.

Mr. WOOD—I do not want it put off. I am ready to meet it quite as early as the gentleman from Maine is, who offers a mere empty, vague declaration. [Laughter on the Republican side.] I want the question to be considered by the appropriate committee. Let that committee report the proper legislation. I have asked for the yeas and nays on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. JONES—I withdraw the motion. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side.] I do this under the advice of my friends. [Laughter.] So far as I am personally concerned, the gentleman knows what my opinion is, and that I am ready to meet the question; but my friends seem to prefer that the resolution should be referred to a committee, and I hope some gentleman will make that motion. I, therefore, withdraw my motion to lay on the table.

Mr. HALE demanded the yeas and nays on the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question; ayes, 75; noes, 145. Several Republicans voted "No," among them Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who was the first man to pass through the tellers on that side.

The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. HOLMAN, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Bills were further introduced and referred as follows:

Postage on Third Class Mail Matter.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—To amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of the third class, providing that from the 1st of January, 1876, the postage on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals and magazines, hand bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets, shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that postage on all other mailable matter shall remain as now provided by law. He moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. RANDALL suggested the bill be first considered by a committee.

Mr. STARKWEATHER remarked that the bill only proposed to carry out the universal desire of the people to have postage on transient newspapers placed where it was.

Mr. RANDALL—I am quite as willing as the gentleman from Connecticut to have the postage on newspapers placed where it was before your side of the House increased it.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—Both sides of the House.

Mr. RANDALL—But there are other objections to the bill. The postage on packages was increased in the interest of a monopoly, and I wish that repealed also.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—I am with the gentleman in all reforms. The gentleman says we made a mistake last year. He made the same mistake himself, and he is now making a mistake by opposing the bill.

Mr. RANDALL—I am not opposing it, but I want the law of last session gone over and reviewed by this side of the House, and I want the bill put in proper shape by a committee, so as to cure all abuses in the legislation of last year.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—This bill comes from the Postoffice Department.

Mr. RANDALL—I am not quite certain that the Postoffice Department did not assist in that infamous legislation.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—I am quite certain it did not.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Does not this bill restore the law to what it was before it was repealed?

Mr. STARKWEATHER—It does as to transient matter.

Mr. RANDALL made a point of order that a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was not in order to-day.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. STARKWEATHER then moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The House refused to second the previous question—ayes 69, nays 128—and the bill was then, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, referred to the Postoffice Committee.

Bills and resolutions were further introduced and referred as follows:

Claims for Quartermaster's Stores.

By Mr. HEWITT—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish a list of claims pending in the Quartermaster General's Department at the time that leave of absence was granted Quartermaster General Meigs, which have been since that date passed and allowed, together with any report or statement in regard thereto made by General Meigs or by the Acting Quartermaster General. Adopted.

Political Disabilities.

By Mr. RANDALL—To remove political disabilities, removing all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution, and relieving every person therefrom; also providing that all such persons when elected or appointed to any office under the United States shall take the modified oath. He moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. BLAINE expressed the opinion that no opposition would be made to the bill on the Republican side of the House, but he said that some members desired to submit certain observations in regard to it. He therefore asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on general proprieties of legislation, to allow a bill of this magnitude to be referred, assuring him that no factious opposition would be made to having a fair vote upon it.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that there was something in the language of the bill which ought to be amended.

Mr. RANDALL disclaimed any desire to act with undue haste in the matter. The House at its last session had unanimously passed a similar bill on motion of Mr. Maynard. He did not suppose that on account of the political change which the House had undergone this bill would meet with any objection from the Republican side, but it was enough for him to know that discussion only was desired. He suggested that it be made a special order for to-morrow.

Mr. BLAINE suggested that it be postponed till after the holidays.

Mr. RANDALL—I want the holidays to be real an I sincere, and I want every man to feel at that time he is relieved from all past political disabilities.

Mr. BLAINE—I dislike very much to do anything that would deprive a gentleman of the most joyous of holidays; but I think that he has had very many joyous ones since, and will have them, with all these gentlemen under disabilities.

Mr. RANDALL—I have enjoyed them myself, but some men have been deprived of such enjoyments, and I want the coming holiday to be a Centennial one, in fact and spirit.

Finally the bill was made a special order for next Tuesday.

Materials for a Monument in Allegheny County, Pa.

By Mr. COCHRANE—Donating four condemned cannon and twenty cannon balls to the Ladies' Monument Association of Allegheny county, Pa. Passed.

Ports of Entry.

By Mr. HOPKINS—A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of ports of entry in the country at which the amount of duties received is less than the expense of maintaining such ports of entry. Adopted.

Life Savers' Pay.

By Mr. DOUGLASS—To increase the pay of men at life saving stations.

Public Health.

By Mr. HUNTON—To extend the observations of the Signal Service so as to benefit the public health.

Consolidating the Bonded Debt.

By Mr. WALLER—To consolidate the bonded debt of the United States and to receive interest thereon.

Payments to Rebels.

By Mr. VANCE—To repeal the acts of the 2d of March, 1867, and 4th of February, 1862, prohibiting payments to persons not known to be opposed to the rebellion. He moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the bill should be referred to a committee, as it was very general in its provisions.

Mr. VANCE replied that a like bill in substance had been passed by the House several times, particularly in regard to pensioners of the war of 1812.

Mr. HOLMAN said that the act only concerned persons on the pension rolls, while the bill proposed went far beyond that. He did not think it safe to legislate on such a measure without due consideration. The bill was thereupon referred.

Tobacco Tax.

By Mr. ROBBINS—A resolution stating that tobacco is liable to derangement by reason of the uncertainty in regard to legislation concerning the tax on tobacco, and that it is desirable to quiet apprehension on that subject, and declaring that it is the purpose of the House to allow no modifications of the present tax on tobacco to go into effect before the 1st of July, 1876. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also declaring it to be the sense of the House that the policy of finance shall be steadily pursued which, without an unnecessary shock to business, will ultimately equalize the purchasing power of the gold and paper dollar. He remarked that the resolution embodied in substance the principles put forth in the last Republican platform of Ohio. He moved its adoption.

Mr. HOLMAN moved it's reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was so referred.

Bills and resolutions were further introduced and referred as follows:

Freedmen's Affairs.

By Mr. RAINEY—To abolish the House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

Cotton Tax Refund.

By Mr. COOK—To refund the cotton tax collected between 1863 and 1868, also to authorize payment for all cotton seized by the United States after May 29, 1865.

Branch Mint at Cincinnati.

By Mr. BANNING—To establish a branch mint at Cincinnati.

Japanese Indemnity Fund.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—Instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of restoring to the Japanese Government so much of the Japanese indemnity fund as may not be necessary to meet just claims for damages and expenses properly chargeable to that fund. Adopted.

Subsidies.

Mr. HOLMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, endorsements or by pledge of public credit should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations from the public treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service. He moved the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. HOAR inquired whether the resolution was intended to cut off an appropriation for the Centennial.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that it was not so intended, and that he did not suppose it would have that effect, though he himself was willing that it should be so construed.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution adopted—yeas 225, nays 33.

New Rule.

Mr. HOLMAN also offered a resolution to establish the following new rule: Nor shall the provisions in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing laws be in order except such as being germain to the subject of the bill, to retrench expenditures. Referred.

Third Terminus.

Mr. SPRINGER (Ill.) offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question on its adoption:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution adopted—yeas 232, nays 18—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagley, Bagley, Jr., Baker (Ind.), Baker (N. Y.), Ballou, Banning, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown (Ky.), Brown (Ks.), Buckner, Burchard (Ill.), Burchard (Wis.), Burleigh, Cabell, Caldwell (Ala.), Caldwell (Tenn.), Campbell, Candler, Cason, Cate, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Clarke (Ky.), Clarke (Mo.), Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Conger, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Crounz, Culberson, Cutter, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Davy, Debolt, Debrell, Douglas, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Ely, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Fuller, Garfield, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hale, Hamilton (Ind.), Hamilton (N. J.), Hancock, Hardenbergh, Harris (Mass.), Harris (Ga.), Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Henderson, Hendee, Hereford, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hewitt (Alabama), Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, Haskins, House, Hunton, Jenks, Jones (N. H.), Jones (Ky.), Joyce (Ky.), Joyce (Ks.), Kasson, Kelley, Ketchum, Knott, Landers (Ind.), Landers (Conn.), Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Luttrell, Lynde, Lackey, Maish, McCrary, McDill, McMahon, Metcalfe, Miller, Milliken, Mills, Money, Monroe, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, O'Dell, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Parsons, Payne, Phillips (Mo.), Phillips (Ks.), Pierce, Piper, Poppleton, Potter, Powell, Randall, Rea, Regan, Reilly, John, Reilly James B., Rice, Robbins (Pa.), Robbins (N. C.), Roberts, Robinson, Ross (N. J.), Ross (Pa.), Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Scarles, Schumaker, Seelye, Sheakley, Singleton, Sinnockson, Smith (Pa.), Smith, (Ga.), Southard, Sparks, Springer, Starkweather, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Terry, Thompson, Thomas, Throckmorton, Townsend (N. Y.), Townsend (Pa.), Tucker, Tufts, Turney, Van Voorhes, Vance (Ohio), Vance (N. C.), Waddell, Waldron, Walker (N. Y.), Walker (Va.), Wallace (Pa.), Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Wells (Mo.), Wheeler, Whitehouse, Whithorne, Wigginton, W. M. Willard, A. M. Williams (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Del.), Williams (Ind.), Williams (Ala.), W. B. Williams (Mich.), Willis, Wilson (W. Va.), Wilson (Ia.), Wood (Pa.), Wood (N. Y.), Woodworth, Yeates and Young—232.

Nays—Messrs. Bradley, Denison, Haralson, Hoge, Hubbell, Hyman, Lynch, MacDougall, Nash, Page, Plaisted, Pratt, Smoles, Wallace (S. C.), Wales, Wells (Miss.), White and Whitney—18.

Bills and resolutions were also introduced and referred, as follows:

Privileges to Heads of Departments.

By Mr. GARFIELD—Providing that the heads of Executive Departments shall occupy seats on the floor of the House.

The Presidential Term.

Also, a resolution to amend the Constitution so that no person shall be eligible to the Presidency of the United States for more than a single term.

Reducing Expenses.

By Mr. ANDERSON—A resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that instead of increasing the revenues of the National Government to meet the expenses, the House is in favor of reducing the expenses to meet the revenue. Adopted.

Repeal of the National Banking Law.

Also a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill repealing the National Banking law, and substituting for National Bank currency National paper money issued directly from the Treasury, made a legal tender for all debts, public or private, including duties on imports, and to be interchangeable for registered bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Missouri River Improvement.

By Mr. CLARK—Appropriating one million dollars for deepening and permanently locating the channel of the Missouri river, with a view to securing a navigable depth of five feet during low water from Sioux City to the mouth of the river.

Mail Robbers.

By Mr. DESOLT—Authorizing the Postmaster General to inquire into and determine the losses by robbery and larceny of postoffices, and to credit the postmaster with the amount if found to be without fault or neglect.

Reducing the President's Salary.

By Mr. BUCKNER—Reducing the salary of the President of the United States after the 4th of March, 1877.

A Useless Committee.

Mr. BLAINE asked unanimous consent that the resolution offered this morning by Mr. Rainey abolishing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs might be considered as agreed to. The lapse of time and progress of events had rightfully obliterated all distinctions between American citizens, and the perpetuation of this committee, useful as it was when first organized, was now an unpleasant reminder, if not a reflection on the whole race.

Mr. BLAINE'S request was unanimously agreed to.

Treaty of Commerce with Canada.

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce between the people of the United States and the Dominion of Canada can be negotiated. Referred.

Holiday Adjournment.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of both Houses from Monday next till Tuesday, the 4th of January. He said he had offered it after a conference with both sides of the House. The resolution was agreed to, and the House adjourned till Friday next.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Third Annual Session of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce.

CHICAGO, December 15.—The American Board of Transportation and Commerce opened its third annual session at the Grand Pacific Hotel at eleven o'clock this morning. The President, Josiah Quincy, being absent, John F. Henry, of New York, the Vice President, called the Convention to order. He read a letter from Mr. Quincy, stating that he would be unable to attend this Convention. S. S. Hayes, Comptroller of this city, delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Henry returned thanks, and read his opening address.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed by the Chair. After a recess of fifteen minutes, the credentials not having been fully examined, the Secretary read the work of the Convention during the short time of its organization. It treats of the great decrease in rates for transportation in late years, which, it says, is due to the brisk competition between the great lines and to the efforts of the friends of cheap transportation to secure lower and more equitable rates.

The meeting then adjourned until two o'clock.

At the afternoon session no business of importance was transacted.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

GERMANY.

The Dynamite Explosion.

BREMEN, December 15.—Thomassen, not Thomas, is the name of the passenger who owned the case of dynamite which exploded at Bremenhaven. He has confessed to the authorities that he constructed the chest which exploded, and arranged a clock work attachment to cause the explosion at a certain time. He was occupied for a fortnight in filling the chest, and worked in a coach house in one of the most frequented parts of Bremen. The police have examined the house alluded to, and found some of the packing material, but no explosives of any kind.

Departure of the Archbishop of Cologne.

COLOGNE, December 15.—The Archbishop of Cologne left this city yesterday, and is not expected to return. It is understood he delegated his powers to a subordinate ecclesiastic.

Fire at Bridgeport, Conn.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The fire which broke out in the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Cabinet Company's shops, at Bridgeport, about six o'clock last evening, was confined to the buildings in which it originated. At half-past eight the fire began to diminish, and at nine the walls fronting on Pembroke street fell, knocking down at least a dozen of persons, two of whom, boys, were killed, and half a dozen were severely injured, some of whom cannot survive. At eleven o'clock the buildings were a heap of ruins. The loss of the Wheeler & Wilson Company on buildings and stock is estimated at $500,000, on which there is an insurance of $316,000. The loss of the Sewing Machine Company will not probably be less than $100,000. The buildings burned are those formerly occupied by the Wheeler & Wilson Company. The new buildings of this company, erected about seven years ago, were not burned. About 200 skilled mechanics are thrown out of employment by the conflagration, which is the most serious that has occurred in that city for years.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations by the President.

The Babcock Court of Inquiry Dissolved.

Senator Morton Not Connected With the Whisky Ring.

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1875.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: A. White, of Alabama, to be Chief Justice of Utah Territory; H. W. Blake, of Montana, Associate Justice of Montana Territory; D. P. Thompson, of Oregon, Governor of Idaho Territory; A. S. Gaylord, of Michigan, Assistant Attorney General; W. B. Franklin, Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, O.; and John Logdon, Postmaster at Wellington, O.

Gen. Babcock's Case.

The President has received the following:

"CHICAGO, December 12.—To the President, Washington—Sir: Since my request for a Court of Inquiry as the only apparent means open to me at the time of refuting the charges made against me at St. Louis, a bill of indictment has been found in the United States Court, and I shall consequently be afforded means of vindication before that tribunal. I therefore respectfully suggest that the order convening the Court of Inquiry be revoked, as I trust that my case may be reached at an early day in the United States Court.

"Very respectfully, O. E. BABCOCK,

"Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A."

In accordance with the above, the following order has been issued:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, December 15.—Special Order No. 255.—The Court of Inquiry appointed in a special order from this office, to assemble at Chicago, Ills., is hereby dissolved. The members and Judge Advocate will return to their stations.

"By order of the President of the United States.

"E. D. TOWESEND,
"Adjutant General."

Senator Morton Not Connected With the Whisky Ring.

Senator Morton declined as utterly false the published statement that he was connected with the whisky ring in connection with the Indiana campaign fund of 1872.

The statement as stated in a Washington special dispatch, dated yesterday, that Col. Holloway, postmaster at Indianapolis, has been indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds, is denied by a telegram from Nelson Trusler, United States District Attorney for Indiana, who says: "There is no such rumor, nor is there any indictment, and Col. Holloway telegraphs to Senator Morton that there is not one word of truth in the statement, and no such report of charges against him."

Confirmations Confirmed.

Postmasters: Charles C. Ewell, at Kent, O.; Joseph Robbins, Niles, O.; Joseph M. Patterson, Piqua, O.; D. D. Taylor, Cambridge, O.; J. M. Todd, Bridgeport, O.; W. H. McCoy, Cuba, O.; H. C. Robinson, Washington Court House, O.; H. Smith, Galion, O.; W. P. Wolf, Wilmington, O.; J. S. Crain, London, O.; O. T. Lescher, Bryan, O.; and F. C. Wicham, Norwalk, O.

Resignation Rumor Denied.

There was a rumor in circulation to-day that General Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, had been requested to resign, but Secretary Chandler, who was interrogated on the subject, said that the rumor was entirely devoid of truth, that General Cowen was entirely in accord with him, and fully in the confidence of the President, and there was no desire whatever that he should retire from his present office.

Cuban Intervention.

The published report that the United States have submitted proposals to Great Britain, France and Germany looking to an intervention in the Cuban question is contradicted, as may positively be asserted that even if this Government should in the future be inclined to such intervention it would do so without asking or desiring the co-operation of foreign powers.

The Whisky Trials at St. Louis.

A telegram was received at the Department of Justice to-day from United States Attorney Dyer at St. Louis announcing that no more important trials in whisky cases would occur before January.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

No Money to Pay the January Interest.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., December 15.—Governor Porter to-day addressed a letter to large holders of Tennessee bonds in New York, stating that the January interest on the bonds will not be paid. He says that the public revenues, as fast as paid into the Treasury, will be applied to the liquidation of the loan account of $255,000 contracted, in meeting the January interest last year, and to redeeming outstanding Treasury warrants, which amount to $425,000. The State's inability to pay is attributed to the postponement by the Legislature of the payment of taxes and to hard times. The Governor further says he has reasons to believe that most of the large holders of Tennessee bonds would be willing to fund at a lower rate of interest if a guarantee be given that the interest shall be promptly met in the future. He expresses the opinion that the present rate is higher than the people are able to pay, but suggests no basis of a compromise.

THE WHISKY RING.

Verdict in the Case of James K. Hill in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 15.—Judge Gresham delivered his charge to the jury in the James K. Hill case on the opening of the Court this morning, and the jury retired a few minutes of ten o'clock, and at four o'clock returned, rendering a verdict of guilty on the first, second and third counts, and not guilty on all the other counts. A motion for a new trial will be heard by the Court to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising barometer, northwest winds, cooler, clear weather.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Arrived—The steamships Wieland, from Hamburg, and Russia, from Liverpool.

Look

At George W. Backofen's window and see what an elegant Present can be bought for very little money. Do take the trouble to see, inside, the Leather and Paper Goods and Tree Ornaments. No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

A Man Almost Blinded

By looking at Lake George Diamonds. They can be had now at DeRoy Bros., 47 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Democrats in caucus at Richmond, Va., nominated John W. Johnson for United States Senator on the forty-fifth ballot.

—Moses Strasburger, a dealer in watches in Maiden Lane, New York, is reported to have failed. His liabilities are said to be very large.

—The liabilities of Hart & Malone, furniture dealers of Cleveland, who recently made assignments, amount to $95,135, and the assets to $74,529.

—Hon. R. H. Marr, of Louisiana, has been appointed by would-be Governor McEnery United States Senator in place of General W. L. McMillan, resigned.

—The Babcock Court of Inquiry, at Chicago, having received the necessary instructions from Washington, adjourned on Wednesday to await the result of the prosecution in St. Louis.

—The jury in the trial of Patrick Kaneh, in Cleveland, for staving a boy to death last spring, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The punishment for this is from one to ten years in the penitentiary.

—Some months ago Auditor Clinton, of Louisiana, tendered his resignation, to take effect on Wednesday, but he will continue to discharge the duties of Auditor for a few days longer, Governor Kellogg not having appointed his successor.

—In the United States Court at Covington, Ky., J. M. Schmiker, F. R. Kruezkamp, J. Macke and Steinriede, engaged in the rectifying business, pleaded guilty of violations of the revenue laws. The sentences are not yet announced.

—The St. Louis *Live Stock and Commercial Record* reports the number of hogs packed there during the week ending on Wednesday at 39,504; average weight 272½ pounds; total packing since November 1st, 137,418; taken by butchers, 14,560; by shippers, 36,100.

—Rev. Jno. Henry Hubart Brown, S. T. D., of Cohoes, N. Y., was consecrated Bishop of Fond Du Lac, Wis., at Troy, on Wednesday morning, with imposing ceremonies. Bishop Potter presided. The sermon was preached by Bishop Wells, of Wisconsin.

—A dispatch from San Diego, Cal., says a letter has been received by a merchant of that city from J. E. Gaskill, whose store at Campo was recently plundered by Mexican bandits, stating that the robbers assert their intention of attacking the place again with sufficient force to overcome all opposition. The letter urges a movement for their defence by citizens, little being hoped from the military authorities.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES.

McCord & Co.

A e receiving daily Alaska and Shetland Seal Sacques, of Superior quality, cheap. 131 Wood street.

Hard to Decide.

A great many persons worry themselves for days before the holidays in deciding what they shall purchase for a gift to this or that friend, when all their anxiety could be avoided by going direct to J. M. Moffat & Co.'s 123 Fifth avenue, where such an endless variety of gift goods is displayed to view that no one can possibly leave without deciding on the selection to be made. Another, and the chief beauty in buying at this house, is the extreme cheapness of the fancy goods.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Report on the opening of Euclid street, from Stanton avenue to Jackson street, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final, unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports of damages caused by grading of Ellsworth avenue from Neville street to Penn avenue, and Bedford avenue from Erin street to Thirty-third street, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, December 24th, 1875, for Printing and Binding (3) Vehicle License Books and one (1) Treasurer's Account Current. Sample to be seen at the office of the Treasurer. The Committee on Printing reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Virginia avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Oneida street, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, December 16, 1875.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' Reports for the construction of Mulberry alley sewer from Thirty-second street to Thirty-third street, Washington street sewer from Wylie avenue to Fifth avenue, and Reboult alley sewer from First avenue to Second avenue, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., Dec. 16, 1875.

Allegheny Compromise Bonds WANTED.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Pa., are hereby notified that the Sinking Fund will be invested in said Bonds at the lowest rates offered.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, January 1st, 1876.

D. MACFERRON,
City Treasurer.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY!

75 WATCHES. 75

Elegant Stone Cameo, Coral, Onyx, Pearl and Gold Jewelry.

Silver Ware. DIAMONDS. Bronze Clocks.

Fine Marble Clocks, Sterling Silver & Plated Ware, Onyx & Gold Necklaces, Crosses and Pendants.

75 BRONZES. 75

THOS. P. BEDILION,

No. 75 Smithfield Street,

Between Fourth and Fifth Avenues.

GEO. W. BIGGS,

159 Smithfield St.,

Four Doors Above Sixth Avenue,

OFFERS FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

A large and elegant stock of

Ladies' Gold WATCHES,

Stones, Cameo and Gold Sets,

SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS,

18 KARAT RINGS,

GOLD HEAD CANES,

Bracelets,

Pendants, Lockets,

AND

FANCY GOODS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSLEMAN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. R. Sickel & Co., E. Poersteill & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bechman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

D. W. Evans' One-Price Department Store,

10c Dep.	NOTICE.—Your attention is invited to our complete and extensive stock of Holiday Presents, and we would urge upon you the importance of calling early and making your selections and avoid the Christmas rush.	$1.00 Dep.
25c Dep.		$1.50 Dep.
50c. Dep.		$2.00 Dep.

Prices all marked in Plain Figures at from 25 to 50 per cent. below the standard, ranging from 10 cents to $100.

D. W. EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE.

No. 87 Fifth Avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

G. H. GARBER & CO.

Give Us a Call Before Purchasing. Handsome Wine and Smoking Sets. Glazed Parian, Irish China. Large Variety of China Ware. Rich Decorated Dinner Sets. Be Sure and See Our $4.80 Tea Sets. Elegant Vases and Toilet Sets. Remember the Place, 100 Wood St. Sell Cheaper Than Any Other House. Charge Nothing for Showing Goods. Only Complete Stock in the City.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Save You Decided to Call. Silver Ware at Cost. Look at the Chamber Sets, $4.00. Imported Glass Ware. Decorating Done to Order. You Must Ask to See Our Bronzes. Large Assortment Preference Dupe. Gentlemen's Dressing Cases. Only 75 Cents for Toilet Sets. Our Variety of Vases Very Large. Dinner Sets, French China, $30.00. Silver Plates Knives, Forks, Spoons.

NO. 100 WOOD STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY SALES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

MARKET STREET.

Buyers desiring to replenish their lines with desirable goods for Holiday sales, are invited to an examination of the following goods now in and opening daily:

Linen Sets, in Plain and Fancy Borders; Handkerchiefs, in Silk, Linen, Hemmed, Hemstitched, Mottoes, Embroidered, Lace and Fanc

...LY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

DAILY GAZETTE,
POSTAGE FREE.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, five six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE,
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of Five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested etc.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

WE would enjoy the brilliant jokes of the *Commercial* very much, but they do not seem to have any point? A joke without point, is like a laugh without wit,—rather tame.

WE have received from Hon. A. S. COCHRAN, copies of current issues of the Congressional *Globe*. We appreciate the gentlemanly courtesy of the member representing the Twenty-third district, and acknowledge gratefully his kind attentions.

SENATOR MORTON is charged with being implicated in the Whisky Ring disclosures, in that he at one time raised money, it is said, for political purposes out of the "crooked" people. If it can be shown in this relation, that he knew of the character of the business, it will be well; but if this is not the case, it puts a different face on the business. He may have regarded the liquor people as sufficiently prosperous to raise the necessary amount, and so applied to them. It is a little steep to charge that Senator MORTON is implicated in whisky frauds, simply because he sought political capital at the hands of parties he supposed to be wealthy.

THE lack of policy on the part of the Democrats, and their evident fear of being committed, was illustrated yesterday, in Congress, in a very amusing manner. Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to take the necessary steps to bring about specie resumption in 1879. The previous question was called, and the Democracy moved to lay the resolution on the table. So the affair stood for a little, when it dawned upon them that they had made a most egregious blunder. Like a frightened pack of sheep, they ran, pell-mell, from this error, and relieved themselves from immediate danger by voting to lay the resolution on the table. They thus escaped commitment on a public question—a fact that must be very enjoyable to them. But what can the people think of a party, just entered into responsible position, that does nothing, for fear it may not stand on the popular side of public questions?

THE Philadelphia *Times*, and a few other Democratic papers in Philadelphia, will be badly off for ammunition after a little. The Mysterious Pilgrim Club is to be disbanded at the close of the year. It was a social club, made up of Republicans and Democrats, so far as politics go, but having no distinctive political character. The Democracy, however, treated it as the very center of political corruption; tacking the alarming word "Mysterious" to the name of the Pilgrim Club, it commenced its systematic howl, until it made thousands of people believe that the members of this club were such monsters of depravity that it was only by the extreme skill of their tailors and boot makers that horns, hoofs and forked tails were prevented from flaunting themselves on the public streets. Gentlemen of high character and good reputations were swept down by this malignant cry, and made odious in the eyes of a community in which they had lived orderly and reputable lives from their cradles up. Of course, all this is considered legitimate by such papers as the *Times*. The disbandment of the club will at least close out so much capital.

THE non-policy feature of the Democratic programme, is attracting the attention of the press of the country. The fact that the caucus held for the purpose of making out a policy, utterly failed to do its work, has only intensified the general feeling on the subject. Even the steady-going *Evening Post*, of New York, calls out against this. "There has been enough of legislation by caucus. The country long ago rebelled against the system, and any party which should adopt it now would make a great partisan mistake. It would, no doubt, be convenient for some members to have such a Democratic conscience-keeper as the proposed committee would be. A hard-money man, for instance, might explain a vote for inflation by saying that he was bound by the order of the caucus. An inflationist might be as determined an advocate as ever of more paper promises, and yet acquiesce in a specie payment movement agreed to in caucus. Such an arrangement, however, would destroy individual responsibility and so prevent an honest declaration of party principles." It looks very much as though there was an effort being made to pull the party into harmony, before making a public venture.

WE received a call yesterday from United States Senator-elect DORSEY, of Arkansas, now on his way to Washington to take his seat in the Senate. He indicates that the first choice of the Republicans, and even Democrats of Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi would be for GRANT for another term, were they confident he would be elected. They fear, however, he is not strong enough at the East. MORTON stands next in popularity, with the same conditions attached. Next in order came Governor HAYES, of Ohio, for whom they are inclined to go, if the other two candidates are out of the way. WASHBURNE is kindly spoken of, and his strength among the Germans considered an element of importance. It is currently rumored at the South that Pennsylvania is to cast her vote for BLAINE, when the complimentary ballots have been given. Thus we have, from far, the record of what we are to do. Of local politics in Arkansas, he represents the State divided into three parties, —about equally divided, as to strength. The Senator has passed safely and creditably through the searching investigation of his claims to the position he holds, and so is clear of all trouble, and will, we think, prove a valuable working member of the United States Senate.

THE elections in France are still in progress, and are of varying tendency, the drift being against the Government. It is quite strange to us, the fear inspired in the minds of the leading officials of the Government by the victories against them. President MACMAHON seems to think he will be summarily turned out of office, if he is surrounded by those hostile, or, at the least, not friendly to his administration. He is a man of military notions, and seems to think that the power that is ascendant must crush and destroy all that is within its reach. We imagine that even if an opposition Senate be chosen it will approve an advantage, rather than a disadvantage, to his administration. The advantage, to his administration. The advantage, to his administration. The adv

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1875.

The flow of business at the banks is on the increase, owing to the approaching end of the year. There is a larger demand for discounts than has existed for a time, and more of activity generally. The demand for money always strengthens as the close of a year approaches, and our banks are realizing this fact. The usual preliminary holiday trade seems to be in abeyance, the indications being that it will be much reduced in volume this year. Real estate continues distressingly dull,—the agents complaining that they are literally unable to do anything.

The telegraph announces the failure of Freeland, Harding & Loomis, wholesale clothiers in Boston, with liabilities to the extent of $750,000. Mercantile failures also continue very frequent in New York. Among the prominent ones last week were A. H. Garbutt & Co., grocers, liabilities, $200,000; Palmer & Sons, grocers, and W. S. Corwin & Co., grocers. The failure of three well-known wholesale grocery houses in one week would seem to point to some general cause specially affecting the grocery trade, but in the various comments of the New York papers on the subject we find no general cause assigned except the general shrinkage of business. After making all due allowance for the greater number of merchants in New York than in the other Eastern cities, it does seem as though the proportion of failures there was much greater than in the other cities. In this connection, also, it is worthy of note as an evidence of the better condition of things in the West than the East that there have been no failures of importance in the West this fall; at least none compared with the great number in the East.

The question of the legitimacy of this class of gambling deals came up in the New York Supreme Court last week. The plaintiff bought of defendant what are known as "straddles" (a o., privileges to either demand or deliver certain stocks at a fixed price within a certain time) in Lake Shore and Pacific Mail, the time being sixty days. Before the expiration of the specified time defendant had failed, and hence this suit was brought to recover "differences" in the stock.

The defense set up was that the transactions came within the provisions of gambling. First, because the transaction was not a bona fide purchase and sale, but merely a bet on the future price of the stocks; and, second, because no property actually passed, nor was any intended to pass, the defendant selling what he did not possess.

The court ruled that the transaction came within the provisions of the act of 1858 in regard to the sale of stocks, and directed the jury to find for the plaintiff in the sum of $5,679.39, but granted a stay of proceedings for sixty days to allow defendant to prepare a case to present the legal points raised to the General Term on appeal.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114⅞	5-20's 1865—coupons	118⅞
U.S. 6's, 1881, c'oup	124⅝	10-40's	117⅝
" 1881	120	Currency 6's	122½
" 1880	119	New 5 per cents	117¼
" 1881	122½	10-40's—coupons	118¼
5-20's 1867	122		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen. ex.-div	107½	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Erie	17¼	Union Pacific	76
L. S. & M. S.	96	Toledo & Wabash	43
L. & L. C.	95	Harlem	134½
St. Paul	34¼	Pittsburgh	90
Do. Pref.	65½	American Express	56½
Michigan Southern	91¼	U. S. Express	51
Do. Central	69¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	88½
North Western Com.	29⅜	Quick. Silver	17
Do. Pref.	51½	Mariposa	7
Rock Island	104½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21¾
Chem. & Pitts.	89½	Panama	125
Cal. & Pacific	33½	Iron Mountain	96
Western Union Tel.	75⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of mining stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. & N. (S)	51	Com. Trans (B)	46
Reading (S)	55½	Empire Do (B)	51⅝
Phila. & E. (S)	13½	A. W. & L. (S)	10
Oil Creek (B)	10⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's	—
Lehigh Valley (B)	62⅜		

NEW YORK, December 15, 1875.

Money 4@6; prime mercantile paper 6@8. The customs receipts were $130,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $173,000. The clearings were $28,000,000. Sterling was steady at 485@489. Gold opened and closed at 114¾, with sales in the interim at 114¾. The rates paid for carrying were 1 and 2 per cent. Loans were also made flat. Governments were active and firm. Railroad bonds were in good demand. Northwest consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced to 86½, do plain selling at 99½. Milwaukee & St. Paul, La Crosse division, sold at 97½, and consolidated sinking funds at 81½. Union Pacific first sold at 104@104¾. Sinking funds declined to 91¼. Central Pacific advanced to 107. C. C. C. & I. firsts sold at 106. State securities were quiet.

The stock market was extremely dull, the only feature of interest being Union Pacific, which declined to 74, and subsequently rose to 75½ on an announcement from Washington that the House had passed a resolution committing itself against the granting of any subsidies which interfere with the project of establishing any other line to the Pacific coast which would require Government aid. Erie, with quite large transactions, rose to 17¾ and closed at 17. The other changes were unimportant. The sales on the Stock Exchange aggregated 59,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 3,000 Northwest, 4,000 St. Paul, 17,000 Erie, 18,000 Lake Shore, and 4,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 124½; 5-20s of '65, 116; do new, 120¾; do of '67, 123; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 117¾; do coupons, 118¼; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 40½; do new, 43½; Virginia, old, 37; do new, 38; Missouri 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¼; Pacific Mail, 40½; Adams Express, 102; Fargo Express, 83½; American Express, 57; U. S. Express, 55½; New York Central, 108½, ex. div.; Erie, 17; do pref'd, 31; Harlem, 34; do preferred, 34; Michigan Central, 60½; Union Pacific, 75¼; Lake Shore, 81½; Illinois Central, 96½; Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwest common, 39½; do preferred, 56; New Jersey Central 105; Rock Island, 104; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 65½; Toledo & Wabash, 4½; do preferred, 7; Ft. Wayne, 99; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 97½; preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 21½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18; Central Pacific, 103½; Union 104½.

LONDON, December 15—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was $500,000. Consols: money 93 13-16; account 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 104; do of '67, 106½; ex. coupons 10-40s, 106¼; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 96; Erie, 14½; preferred, 31.

PARIS, December 15.—Rentes 56f 50c.

FRANKFORT, December 15.—U. S. new 5s, 99¾.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

Pig Iron.—There is a good inquiry for pig metal, both forge and foundry. Prices, however, do not improve, but from present indications we think that figures will be better during the spring season. We make the following quotations, showing the range of the market for all grades of pig iron, at 4 months, per ton: Charcoal hot blast, H. R., No. 1, $26@28; No. 2, $24; Mill, $22@23. Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $23; Mill, $22. Stone coal and coke iron, No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $23; Mill, $20@22. Charcoal, cold blast, H. R., $40@50. Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, warm and cold blast, $30@40; Blooms, $60@65. Wrought scrap, per lb., 1@1¼c. Cast scrap, ¾@1c per lb.

Chicago Good Market.

There were a few small lots of common timothy on the market, for which sales were rather slow, but prime lots would have sold readily had there been any offered on the market. The sales reported were at $2.15@2.25 for fair to good; prime about $2.30. Clover was scarce, and very firm. A small lot of prime medium sold at $7.20; good quotable at about $7.10@7.15. Flax was very quiet, though prices remain steady and firm. Quotable at $1.29@1.32½, according to quality. Hungarian and millet were nominal at 40@80c, and buckwheat at 50@60c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1875.

There is no improvement to report in general business, nor is it expected that there will be until about the middle of next month. The demand for all the leading staples continues light, restricted as it is to supplying immediate wants, and values, as a rule, are weak, with a tendency toward further shrinkage.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off largely, but with a supply in excess of the demand, there has been no improvement in prices. We continue to quote at $2.75@3.25 per bbl for common to fair and $3.50@3.75 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—65@75 per gallon.

BEANS—Continue very dull; navies, quoted nominally at $1.45@1.50 per bushel in a jobbing way, with a very limited demand.

BUTTER—The market is steady for strictly prime table Butter, and we can report regular sales of prime to choice rolls at 28@30c. Common stock is in good supply, the great proportion of the receipts consisting of this character, and dealers hardly all report it very dull.

CRANBERRIES—$11@12 per bbl.

CHEESE—The market continues dull, and prices are easy, but unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 13½@14c; ditto New York, 14 @14½c.

CIDER—Is not in large stock, but with a very light demand, it is dull, and prices may be quoted nominally at $5@7 per bbl., according to quality and size of barrel.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts, as yet, have been light, but at current rates—8a 8½c per lb—the demand is light.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is small, but fully equal to the demand—quoted at 28a 30c; pickled continue in good supply and dull, 20a25c, according to brand.

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand, but prices are easy, in sympathy with wheat. Quotations may be given at $6.50 for Wisconsin; $6.75 for Minnesota; $6.25,6.75 for new red winters, and $7 for old ditto; fancy amber and white wheat flours, $7.50@8.50. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50. Buckwheat Flour, 2½@3c per lb.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues dull and weak, the latest Rio telegram having a tendency to depress the market. The telegram in question, under date of the 11th instant, reports as follows: Receipts for the week, 47,000 bags; exports for the United States, 30,000 bags; stock, 190,000 bags; price nominal, buyers having retired from the market. The stock in first hands, in New York, on Monday, was 147,039 bags, and at all the ports, 261,351 bags, including 5,804 bags at Baltimore, 16,500 bags at Hampton Roads, 3,200 bags at Richmond, 15,369 bags at New Orleans, 9,500 bags at Galveston, 8,000 bags at Mobile and 3,100 bags at Richmond. The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States to Dec. 11 was 365,000 bags. There is a fair demand for New Orleans Sugar and Molasses, and the market is reported firmer.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10⅜
Crushed	12¾	Standard C	10⅛
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	9¾
Standard A	10⅝		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	20
Prime Rio	24@25	R. Rio, loose	19½
Good Rio	22	Roasted Java	34
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.

Carolina	8
Rangoon	7

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @ 60	Japan	40 @ 55
Gunpowder	50 @ 1 10	Oolong	35 @ 55
Imperial	50 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

Val. Raisins, per lb	11¾	Turkish Prunes	9 @10
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	11 @12
Currants, per lb	8		

SYRUPS.

Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Common	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	70	N.O. strictly prime	68
N.O. prime	65	Sugar House	50@55

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, and, in a general way, devoid of anything new or important. Wheat quiet and unchanged; $1.30@1.40 for Ohio and Penna. new red, and $1.30@1.40 for new white; old red, $1.40@1.43. The Oat market is steady, with a fair demand, but unchanged; mixed, 29a30c, dull; white, 42@43c; prime western white, 44@45c. The supply of old Shelled Corn is light but new is coming in more freely; hence the market is easy, but unchanged; old shelled, 60a68c; new shelled, 50@55c. Rye continues quite and unchanged at 80@83c. Barley continues dull but unchanged; quoted at from $1@1.25, according to quality.

HAY—The market continues quiet and unchanged; upland prairie, $12½@13½ per ton; timothy at $18@20 per ton.

ONIONS—The market continues dull and largely overstocked, and prices are entirely nominal.

POTATOES—Peach Blows quoted at 40a 45c per bushel on track, and Peerless and Early Rose, 35a38c.

POULTRY—The cold weather has stimulated the demand somewhat, but prices remain about as last quoted; dressed Chickens, 12a13c per lb; dressed Turkeys, 13a14c; do. Geese, 8a10c.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues quiet, and unchanged. A Chicago paper, of Tuesday, says: It was figured up that the exports from the United States since Sept. 1st are 20,000,000 lbs of pork and 4,000,000 lbs of lard in excess of those for the corresponding time last year. This, with the falling off in the packing to date, gives us a relative shortage of 900,000 hogs, which will be nearly compensated by increased activity during the next two month. It would appear that the consumption of hog product is increasing faster than the animal, the aggregate of the world being now nearly bare in the middle of the packing season; and the stuff has all been taken at prices which up to a couple of years ago would have been considered too high to be compatible with a good demand. There are "plenty" of hogs in the country, and they weigh much more than last year, but it appears probable that we shall wind up the present season with much less stock on hand than heretofore, and have to increase our summer packing to meet the current demand of that part of the year.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	16	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾
Shoulders, S.C.	11½	Do. half barrels	14¼
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	15¾	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Dried Beef, Ex. S'r	13	Do. in bbls	—
Do. Canvas	16	Do. in buckets	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	—	Do. 2 lb caddies	16¾
Beef Shoulders	7	Do. 3 lb pails	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb pails	17¾
Short Rib Sides	—	Do. 10 lb do	17¾
Clear Sides	16	Do. 20 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22.50	Ham Sausage	16
Extra Mess Pork	22.50	Bologna Do	—
Short Cut	22.50	Cheese	17

SEEDS—There is little or no demand for either Clover or Timothy Seeds, and prices are nominal.

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 10a10¼c; country do., 8¾@9c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals for the week ending at noon to-day, and, in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	352 cars.	381 cars.
Hogs	157 "	181 "
Sheep	35 "	66 "
Total	594 "	628 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

The run, as will be seen, was somewhat less than that of the preceding week and mostly common to medium in point of quality, and while the few prime cattle on sale sold readily at 10 to 20 cents per cwt advance, the common and medium grades continue to drag at about former quotations. The great drawback just now is that the country demand for the commoner descriptions is falling off, as it usually does at this season of the year, and sellers are more dependent upon the regular eastern shippers, who can only be induced to buy at ruinous prices to the owners; in a word, there are more cattle of this character than there is a demand for. Prime heavy cattle, however, are, as already intimated, selling readily at very full prices, with a supply scarcely equal to the demand.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers	6,00a6,25
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5,00a5,50
Good 1,000a1,100 steers	4,00a4,50
Stockers and Feeders	3,25a4,50
Cherokees and Texas—through	3,25a3,50
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3,00a4,00

SHEEP.

The run, as will be seen, was considerably larger than that of the preceding week, but, with favorable advices from the east, the market ruled active at an advance of fully 25 cents per cwt, as compared with last week. There were quite a number of good sheep, and they were sold readily at full prices, and the demand for common grades were also realized. The indications are that there will be a good many prime heavy sheep on sale next week again, but we think they all will be wanted, and that prices will be maintained, unless the receipts should be unprecedentedly large and soft weather prevail. At noon to-day there were very few remaining unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 100a120 lbs	$5,40a5,60
Prime, 90a95 lbs	5,00a5,25
Good, 80a83 lbs	4,50a4,75
Fair, 70a75 lbs	3,50a3,75
Indianas, as per quality	4,00a5,50

HOGS.

On Thursday and Friday of last week, hogs were very dull; Saturday, almost unsaleable; the receipts and offerings were heavy and the demand light, hence prices dropped down lower than they have been this season, Yorkers selling at 5¼@5½c, and Philadelphia hogs at 7,25a7,60. On Saturday, however, in consequence of a very decided falling off in the receipts, there was a reaction, prices were advanced from 10c to 20c per cwt on Yorkers, while Philadelphia hogs ruled about the same as on the preceding day. Since Saturday the receipts have continued light and prices still further advanced, but to-day, the arrivals having been somewhat larger, there was an easy feeling, and the impression prevailed that, unless the arrivals drop off considerably, prices will take a turn backward within the next 24 hours.

QUOTATIONS.

York Hogs	$6,80a7,20
Mixed Hogs	7,25a7,35
Philadelphia Hogs	7,45a7,75
Roughs	6,00a6,50

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1875.

Trade continues quiet, and the markets present but little that is really new or important. Crude was firm and higher; shipment quoted at $1,63½@1,65; United certificate $1,37½a1,38¾. It is stated that there is considerable competition among some of the pipe line companies, and this is the main cause of the advancing tendency. Refined was firmer in tone, with some little inquiry, but there was no quotable improvement in prices; New York delivery, 12¾c; Philadelphia, 12¾c; Baltimore, 12a12¾c. There were offers from New York to buy at 9¾c; on cars here, 9¼c.

The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; countries, $1,05a1,10; city make, $1,17½a1,20.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Ref. Co.	J. S. Davis.	350

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 15, 1875.

FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; closed strong; No 1 Chicago spring $1.02; No 2 do 96½c bid spot; 97¾c seller January; 97¾c seller February; No 3 do 79c; rejected 66½a64¾c. Corn: demand light; holders firm; No 2 48a48¼c spot; 54c seller December; 44½c seller January; 44c seller February. Oats firmer at 29¾c spot; 30c seller January. Barley and rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $19,45 spot; $19 65 seller February. Lard firm at $12,45a 12,80 spot; $12,42½a12,45 seller December; $12,60 seller February. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; salt 10 to 15 days 7a7¼a10½a10 5-8c.

WHISKY—Irregular but in the main higher; $1,10a1,11.

On Call Board wheat was unsettled and lower; 96a96¼c January; 97c February. Corn a shade lower; 47¾a47¾c December; 44¾a44¾c January. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer. Lard firm; $12,45a12,80 January; $12,60 February.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Flour—receipts 27,000 bbls; quiet and unchanged. Rye flour in moderate request and unchanged. Corn meal steady at $3,15a3,75. Wheat in limited export demand; receipts 30,000 bush; reg. spring $1; ungraded $1,02a 1,12; No. 2 Milwaukee store $1,24; No. 3 store afloat $1,11a1,12; No. 1 spring $1,30a 1,31; No. 2 Chicago $1,22a1,23; No. 3 $1,09a 1,10. Rye quiet at 88a90c. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn quiet; receipts 27,000 bush; western mixed steam nominal at 74½a75c; do sail 75a75¾c. Oats—receipts 13,000 bush; better and fairly active; western mixed and State 44a50c; white 46a52c. Hay firm; shipping 80c. Hops quiet; eastern and western 10a15c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar easier; fair to good refining 8¾a8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses—New Orleans quiet at 55a61c. Rice firm and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and firmer; crude 7a7¼c; refined 12¾a12¾c. Rosin steady at 70a75c. Turpentine steady at 36½ a37c. Eggs firm at 28¼a29½c. Leather firm; California 23¾a26½c. Wool steady; pulled 20a47c; unwashed 15a33c. Pork firmer; uninspected $21,40a21,50. Beef quiet; middles firm; western long clear 16¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 13c. Butter—western 16a25c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,18½.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—Sugar quiet; common 5¾a6c; fair to fully fair 6a 6¾c; prime to strictly prime 7a7¼c; choice 7¾c; yellow clarified 8¾a9c. Molasses quiet; centrifugal 25a38c; common 30a35c; fair 40a42c; prime 43a45c; strictly prime to choice 47a52c. Flour quiet; superfine $4; double $4,25; treble $4,50a5,75; choice and family $6a6,50. Corn meal dull and heavy. Corn quiet at 60a63c. Oats lower; 45a55c. Bran quiet and lower; 95c. Hay dull; prime $20a22. Pork steady and firm; held at $21,50. Dry salt meats: 9, 10¼a10¾c. Bacon: better feeling; shoulders 13a13½c; Lard scarce; tierce: packers 12¾c; refined 13c; keg 13¾c. Hams: no choice sugar-cured; inferior 15a16c. Coffee steady; ordinary to prime 18¾a21c. Whisky quiet at $1,12a1,15 for rectified. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: Pork: 1,371 barrels; lard: 1,050 tierces, 1,847 kegs; bacon: no shoulders or sides, 285 casks; hams: 43 tierces; dry salt meats: 291 casks.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 15.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm; western mixed 47c; old 65c. Oats firmer; western white 50c; do mixed 44a45c. Rye firm; 80a85c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork: new $22a22,50. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon scarce and firm, but quiet; shoulders 10¾a11c; clear rib 13½a14c. Hams 15¼a16c. Lard quiet and steady; crude 13¼c; refined 14c. Butter firm and active; good grades scarce; western extras 29c. Whisky firm at 98c. Petroleum dull; crude 6¾a7c; refined 12¼c. Coffee: Rio cargoes 18a20¼c; jobbing 18¾a21½c. Whisky quiet; $1,16¾a1,17.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.—Clover seed active; 12½a13c. Flax seed $1,60. Petroleum nominal; refined 12¾a12 1-4c; crude 10 1-8a10 1-4c. Flour: no demand; superfine $4a4,50; extra $4,75a5,25; high grades $5,75a6,50. Wheat: moderate demand; Pennsylvania red $1,38a1,40; amber $1,25a 1,43; white $1,42a1,50. Rye 88c. Corn: yellow old 68 1-2a72½c; new 56a65c. Provisions quiet. Pork firmer; mess $22a22,50; prime $20,50a21. Lard 13a13 1-2. Whisky $1,16. Butter: New York and Bradford county extra 33a34c; firsts 30a32c; western extra 29a30c; firsts 26a28c; rolls extra 24a25c; firsts 22a 26c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs quiet; western fresh 30a31c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 15.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour firm at $5,25. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; red $1,30a1,32. Corn quiet; 48a49c. Oats quiet; 37a45c. Barley quiet; No 2 spring $1,15a1,20. Rye quiet; 78a80c. Pork steady at $20,25a20,75 spot, $20,25 seller December. Lard quiet; steam 12¾c spot; 13¾c January; closing at 12¾c bid spot; kettle 13¾a13½c. Bacon quiet at 10, 13a13½c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand; $1,11.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 15.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady; moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1,30; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28; No. 2 do $1,14; red, white Michigan $1,30 bid; another Michigan $1,18½; No. 2 amber 99c. Corn dull; high mixed 56c seller December; 55c new spot; 49½c seller December; 49c no grade; new 47c; damaged new 44 1-4c. Oats quiet; white 40c; Michigan 35½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, December 15.—Flour: demand moderate; $4,25a4,75; western superfine $5,25a5,75; common extra $5,75a6,25; Wisconsin extra $6,25a7,25; Minnesota extra $6,25a7,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,15; Illinois $7a9; St. Louis fancy and Minnesota $8,50a9,25. Corn quiet; 64a74c for new western mixed and yellow. Oats 46a50c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, December 15. — Petroleum 29f.

LIVERPOOL, December 15.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export, and 8,000 American. Bacon: long clear middles 53s; short clear middles 53s. Spirits petroleum 8½a8⅝d.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 15.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour weak, little doing. Wheat dull; $1,41a1,42. Corn steady; 42½c. Oats firmer; 34½c. Barley quiet; $1,15a 1,30. Rye quiet; 68c. Pork dull; $19,75. Lard steady; 12½c, no sales. Bulk meats quiet; 7a10¾a10½c; fully cured meats held ⅛c higher. Whisky steady; $1,12.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 15.—Cotton very firm at 12½a12½c; sales 2,000 bales; receipts 6,400; shipments 4,600; stock 53,000. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn quiet; white 54 a55c. Oats quiet at 48c. Pork and lard dull and unchanged. Bulk meats firm at 8¾, 8¼, 10¾a11¼c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,02½; hard $1,09½; No. 2 97¾c; No. 3 83c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 54c. Oats quiet; No. 2 32c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 96c; No. 3 64c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1 72½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 15.—Cotton quiet at 12¾a12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,05a1,25. Corn quiet at 45a56c. Oats quiet at 37a39c. Pork $21,50 a21,75. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Lard—tierce 13c; kegs 14½a15c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 15.—Wheat dull; white State $1,40; extra white Michigan held at $1,55. Corn quiet at 70c. Barley quiet; No 2 Canada $1,10; No 2 Bay $1,16.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 15.—Petroleum firm; demand heavy; 110 test 9¾c; 150 State 10¾c; Michigan test 13c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Beeves: receipts 2,200 head, mainly inferior and ordinary cattle, but including half a dozen cars premium steers; market extremely dull and weak and unsettled; premium steers Monday's rate; fair to good reduction ¼c; inferior and common could only be sold at whatever price buyers would offer, dry cows going as low as 6¾c; common and ordinary Texans 7¼a8c, extreme range; native steers 8¼a13½c; Texans 7¼a8¾c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,800 head, including several car loads of extra and premium stock; market quiet and steady at 5a7½c for common to premium sheep; 2 cars fancy Kentucky sheep, 168 lbs, 7¼c. Swine: receipts 4,600 head, including 1 car load of fair Ohio corn-fed, 174 lbs; alive 7¾c; dressed firmer; 9¼a9¾c for city, 9¾c for western.

BUFFALO, December 15.—Cattle: receipts 1,234 head, making a total for the week of 7,200 head; there were few transactions; the bulk of fresh arrivals were through consignments; prices unchanged. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,400 head, making a total for the week of 16,000; market fairly active; a majority of the stock was disposed of at strong last week's rates. Hogs: receipts 2,900 head, making a total for the week of 12,700 head; market active, with comparatively few offerings; the demand was fair; quality of light hogs generally good; heavy only fair to medium; about all sold; Yorkers poor $7; medium to best $7,20a7,80; heavy $7,25a7,80.

CHICAGO, December 15.—Cattle: receipts yesterday 5,400; to-day 4,300; market dull, drooping and overstocked; common shipping sold at $2,80a4,25; choice natives $4a 4,25; fair steers $3,30; Texans $2,75a4,40; shipments 600. Hogs: receipts 24,000 head; yesterday evening's advance was not maintained to-day, prices tending strongly downward; common to choice sold at $6,05a7,50; packers $7a7,40, chiefly at $7a7,30; shipments 1,260. Sheep: receipts yesterday 5,400; to-day 3,000; market good; demand fair.

BALTIMORE, December 15.—Cattle: market dull and prices ¼a¾c lower; very best 5¾a6¼c; first quality 5a5¾c; fair quality and good fair quality 4a4¾c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 2, 3a3¼c; most sales at 3¾a4¾c; receipts 2,919 head; sales 2,044 head. Hogs firmer; prices not quotably higher, ranging at 9a9¾c; receipts 3,764. Sheep dull and unchanged, ranging at 4a 5¼c; receipts 1,544.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 15.—Hogs: demand good at full prices; receipts for the last twenty-four hours, 9,000 head; slaughtered to date, 151,710 head; last year, 151,-375 head.

ST. LOUIS, December 15.—Hogs slow and weak; generally lower; shipping $6,25a6,70; packing $7,00a7,20. Cattle steady; shippers out of market; choice steers $4,75a5,00; good to prime $4,25a4,50; light $3,50a4,00.

CINCINNATI, December 15.—Hogs dull; common light $6,50a7,00; fair to good packing $7,10a7,35; choice heavy $7,45a7,80.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Cotton firm at 13 5-16a13 1-2c; futures closed firm; December 13 7-32a13¼c; January 13 11-32a 13¾c; February 13 19-32a13 5-8c; March 13 27-32a13½c; April 14 1-16a14 3-32c; May 14 9-32a14 5-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—Cotton—demand active; sales 1,150 bales; prices of all desirable kinds and stronger; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary 10¾a11¾c; low middlings to strictly low middlings 11¾ a12¾c; middling to strictly middling 12¾a 13¾c; good middling to middling fair 13¾a14¾c. Receipts—net 14,189; gross 15,267. Exports—continent 2,918; coastwise 1,761; Great Britain 3,807; stock 215,598.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The trade movement was slow with commission houses, and jobbing branches were dull. Cotton goods were in limited demand, but most descriptions are firm at ruling rates. Plaid prints are in moderate demand, but robes and shirtings are less active. Felt skirts sold low at auction. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings are in demand for small lots. Foreign goods continued quiet.

Wool.

BOSTON, December 15.—Wool; demand steady; holders firm; manufacturers buying liberally; Ohio and Penna. fleeces 46a48c for X and XX, 48a51c for medium and XXX; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 42a47c for X and medium combing, and delaine fleeces 48a65c; washed 40a49½c; unwashed pulled wools in steady demand at 35a40c for super and X.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—20 barrels flour, A. L. Reushaw; 23 do, Johnson, C. & Co; 120 do Sharp, E. Fox & Co; 13 do molasses, Knox & O; 5 do, Curry & M; 30 do rice, J. Wilson & Son; 2 bxs mdse, Julia DeHaan; 1 bbl molasses, Carter Bros & Co; 5 do, 6 kegs sugar, Dilworth Bros; 2 wringers, F. Birney & Co; 10 bbls spirits, Milligan & H; 47 pails tobacco, John Fullerton & Son; 21 pkgs school furn, C. C. Dunnells; 3 barrels crackers, W. J. France; 3 sks chestnuts, J. Hack; 28 do, Johnson, C. & Co; 11 do, J. Wilson & Son; 12 bxs starch, Kinder Blair; 5 bbls oil, H. M. Graham; 4 tcn shoulders, 1 bbl do, J. H. Parker; 2 bbds tobacco, Boyle & Co; 2 bxs b goods, A. V. B. R. Co; 1 do castings, J. B. Sheriff & Son; 5 bbls sugar, S. Ewart & Co; 6 do, Shomaker & Co; 2 cars e corn, D. G. Stewart & Co; 400 sks flour, S. Lindsay, Jr, & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, M. McCullough & Co; 14 sks d fruit, R. Dickey & Co; 1 bbl molasses, Dilworth Bros; 2 bxs mdse, A. W. Cavert; 16 cases wine, Fleming Bros; 28 tres grease, Daizell & Son; 3 bbls shovels, Kelly, Ay, S. & Co; 10 tubs butter, Caskey, B. & Co; 1 case s grease, Dilworth Bros; do, J. Wilson & Son; 1 car clay, T. Coffin & Co; 175 sks oats, 10 bbls flour, Weiler Bros; 12 pcs steel, Hussey, W. & Co; 10 bxs tobacco, Haworth & D; 403 sks flour, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 1 car c feed, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 22 beer kegs, J. H. Straub; 43 bales b corn, Watt, L.& Co; 1 box h ware, McNish & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—18 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 46 do, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co; 15 do, Pgh. Ft W. & C. R. R. Co; 3 do, A. V. R. R. Co; 31 do, Armstrong, Davidson & Co; 1 do hay, Wm. Bingham; 1 do car, Jas. Graham; 1 do brick, Jones & L; 10 d3 stone, Isabela F. Co; 1 emt bbls Lockhart & F; 3 sewing machines, Singer M'f'g Co; 24 emt bbls, Geo. Hogg & Bro; 1 box mdse, J. Rea & Co; 1 bbls beer, 1 box 1 g ware

HOME NEWS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

When to Buy Them—Take Time by the Forelock.

A few days more and another Christmas will be here—the season of merrymaking and gift-giving. All classes will be pervaded with the genial spirit of the time, and all who wish to make the day one of pleasant memories to their friends will endeavor as far as possible to fall in with the time honored and universal custom of mutual interchanges of gifts. The present then is the time to secure these presents. Our stores are full of goods suitable for the time. The mistake many of our people make is, that they put off buying till the last day, and then the rush is so great that purchasers cannot be waited on satisfactorily. Those contemplating making the little ones and their friends happy, should commence at once and lay in their stock of presents. Some cannot, as they have not the money to spare, but thousands could just as well purchase this week as next. A better stock to select from and more time to show goods and see the numerous articles offered suitable for a gift should be inducement enough for all who are able to attend to make their purchases at once. A general glance over our holiday advertisements will assist our readers in making their selections.

The Spectroscope and its Applications.

The third lecture of the High School course will be delivered by Professor A. E. Frost in the High School Hall, Thursday, December 16th, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Admission twenty-five cents.

Fire Last Night.

Last evening a fire occurred at the feed store, corner of Second avenue and Braly street, owned by Edward McTierny. The building was a frame one, but through the strenuous efforts of the firemen it was saved. The stock, however, was totally destroyed by the water.

Stolen Goods Recovered.

Some time during Tuesday night a pair of boots and a hat were stolen from the rear part of Mr. John Tetzel's house, on Chestnut street, Allegheny. Yesterday morning Mrs. Tetzel saw a negro whom she suspected of having stolen the articles, and told him that if they were not returned before noon an information would be made. At noon the articles were found lying in the yard.

City Road Affairs.

At a special meeting of the Road Committee yesterday afternoon, the contract for breaking seven hundred perches of stone on Boquet, Bates, Oakland and Atwood streets was awarded to John Bradley, at twenty cents per foot, the work to be completed in thirty days from date.

The resolution from Common Council relative to the fire under Herron's Hill was referred to the Fire Commission.

The clerk was instructed to prepare an annual report of the expenditures of the committee.

Repairs were ordered to be made on Larimer avenue, between Meadow and Station streets.

Fatal Accidents and Inquests.

Samuel McKittrick was run over and killed by a backing engine at the Connellsville depot yesterday morning. He was a clerk in Corey's liquor store, on Wood street, and was twenty-five years of age. At the time of the accident he was rolling a cask of liquor along the platform, and it rolling on to the track he jumped down to get it. He had scarcely picked it up when the engine struck him, knocked him down, and run over his abdomen, though the engine was moving so slowly that it was stopped before it had passed over him. The Coroner was notified and an inquest held, the verdict being in accordance with the facts.

Thomas Keefe was driving a stubborn horse, attached to a cart, along Bedford avenue, Tuesday evening, when the animal stopped and Keefe got off to urge it forward. The horse started up suddenly, and the shaft striking Keefe in the breast produced injuries from which he died about three o'clock yesterday morning.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Miss Bessie Padden, who died suddenly at the residence of J. P. Padden, Allegheny, Tuesday evening. Verdict of death from heart disease.

Fish Out of Season.

The Society for the Protection of Game in New York, is doing a good work in that city in behalf of the preservation of the fisheries and the propagation of the finny tribes. Within the past month the Society had two restaurateurs before Judge Davis, in Supreme Court, chambers, in a suit for $2,500 for penalties for having in possession, out of the proper season, one hundred speckled trout. The defendants, in their original answer, claimed that the trout were preserved fish, that they were Canada trout, and that the act was unconstitutional, as being a regulation of interstate trade. Other unavailing defenses were declared unavailing, but the defendants were allowed to put in a new answer, which they declined to do. The plaintiff proved that on March 5, 1874, his counsel entered the defendants' premises with a search warrant, broke open the ice-box, and found one hundred speckled trout, which one of the defendants conceded belonged to them. Judge Davis decided for the plaintiff, but directed him to submit formal findings of fact before entering judgment. The punishment in the case is undoubtedly severe but deserved, and if parties engaged in violating the game laws in other States and cities, Pittsburgh for instance, were similarly enforced it would be a blessing for the people. Sports should be seasonable, and gross appetites should not be fed unless at great cost, such as the penalties above recorded would imply.

VAGABONDS.

Employment for Tramps.

The special committee appointed by Council, consisting of Messrs. A. Breed, Metzgar and Fox, together with Messrs. Schater, Jones and Fitzsimmons, of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, and Messrs. F. Woods and Arthur Bell, of the Bethel Home, held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon in Young Men's Christian Association Hall, on Duquesne Way, for the purpose of considering the subject of furnishing employment to tramps. City Clerk Morrow was also one of the conferees. After some time spent in discussing the matter, Mr. Metzgar submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the sense of this meeting is that it is the duty of the city government of Pittsburgh to take care of vagabonds and tramps, and that the most effective way of carrying out the above idea, is by giving employment on the public streets and highways. And that the Councils and Street Committee of this city be requested to devise means, and the way of carrying the same into effect, giving work to the willing and punishing the idle.

It was decided to ask Councils to take immediate action on the above, and this meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

UNDER THE CHRISTMAS TREES.

Two City Chaps Sold by an Old Farmer.

Some of our old German farmers are not half so green as some people think. On Tuesday two young Alleghenians started out in search of some pine trees for some purpose or other, perhaps to decorate some place, or, perhaps, to use them for Christmas trees, we don't know which. Anyhow they landed at a farm owned by an old German some miles up Pine Creek, very tired and hungry, and saw there a very fine lot of just the kind of trees they wanted growing on the side of a steep hill. They entered the farmer's house, and after partaking of the old man's fare and a few of the gentleman to some very nice cigars and got him into a good humor. They then asked him if they could cut down a few nice pine trees. He readily assented, and told them to cut double as many as they wanted. They at once went to work, and it is said, cut down over two hundred small trees and threw them down the side of the hill near the barn. By this time it was late in the night, and they were very tired, and started home, after being informed by the old farmer that the trees would lay there all night. Yesterday morning toward noon they drove up to the farm with a wagon to get the trees, when what was their surprise to find them all gone, and upon inquiry found that the load had all been sold. The young men drove home again.

THE TRADESMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Situation of Affairs—A Proposition from the Guarantors.

The situation of affairs in regard to the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute assumed no specially new phase yesterday, and the excitement over the election contest has considerably subsided. During the morning some informal consultation was had among parties interested, which resulted in a call or agreement from the guarantors, which was as follows:

We, the guarantors, who have invested $28,000 in the Guarantee Fund, who had no part whatever in organizing said fund, but who, with others would come forward, raised and paid the money necessary to erect buildings, and hold an Exposition, finding there are those who are dissatisfied with the proceedings thus far taken, and in order to satisfy any reasonable objection that may exist, hereby offer the following, as a basis of settlement:

We to receive back precisely what we put in—in cash or notes—and a reasonable salary for services rendered. This, paid or secured us, and we are willing to extinguish our rights, and resign as directors, leaving the management of the Exposition to such others as may be elected.

[Signed,]
C. COLEMAN,
THOS. S. MITCHELL, by C. COLEMAN.
J. VANNOTE,
JAS. JOHNSON.

This offer was made in writing and though there were no definite negotiations, it is understood that the parties to whom it was made have it under consideration. The Guarantors say that it is made in perfect good faith, and that under its conditions they are willing to "step down and out." They only want to be made secure against loss, and to be paid that which any fair minded man would consider compensation for their labors and risks.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

THE MANSFIELD HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Trial—The Jury Out —The Points Submitted by the Defense and the Judge's Answers.

In the Criminal Court yesterday morning, before Judge Sterrett, the trial of William Green, for the murder of Samuel Marshall, was resumed.

The testimony for the prosecution was resumed, the first witness called being W. J. Glenn, who testified that he was a Justice of the Peace in the borough of Charleroi, near Mansfield, testified that prior to the killing he had several conversations with Green, who had a lawsuit before the witness. The latter advised him to go home and behave himself, and that unless he did, either he or his brother would be killed. To this defendant said: "I can't help it; if I ever go to him I will never leave him." This was about two weeks before the killing, and the defendant said this as if he meant it, and it made quite an impression upon the mind of the witness.

On the cross-examination the witness testified that the suit referred to was between Green and Marshall. He didn't remember that Green said he would leave Marshall alone if Marshall would leave him alone. He thought Green said he was going to leave or had left the house.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. J. H. Graham then opened for the defense. He said he had but few witnesses to call, and these were witnesses who had already testified. He wished to show that Mrs. Prentice was entirely mistaken in her testimony; that Green was a witness against her in a case still pending; that the ground about the house is hilly; that if the shot was fired by Green at the distance this woman said, it must have been fired downward, and would have penetrated in a downward direction instead of passing straight through the body. The defense would also show that the gun had been cracked before, and that a very slight jar would have broken it. Also, that no such words were used by Green as had been imputed to him. He expected to get a verdict of manslaughter, if not of acquittal, by showing that Green was attacked by his brother, and that it was in a measure an act of self defense on his part if he shot his brother.

THE TESTIMONY.

A plot of the scene of the murder was then shown, and W. J. Steen was called and testified to its correctness. Ann Marshall was recalled, and testified that she did not hear the defendant say that night, "G—d d—n your wicked heart, I've been waiting for that." She heard the conversation, but never heard the defendant swear. On cross-examination she testified that Samuel, the deceased, swore at the prisoner and called him ugly names.

The only other witness called for the defense was Dr. Parker, who testified again at some length in regard to the manner of the cut on the head of the deceased.

IN REBUTTAL,

the Commonwealth called 'Squire Hill, who testified as to Mrs. Marshall's evidence before the Coroner's jury. The testimony having been closed, the defense asked if the jury could take dinner before the case closed. Green first shot Marshall and then struck him with a gun. Col. Bayne, on behalf of the Commonwealth, replied that such was their theory.

Mr. John C. Graham then addressed the jury for the defense, followed by Hon. James H. Graham for the same side. Col. Bayne closed for the prosecution, claiming a verdict of murder in the first degree.

JUDGE STERRETT'S CHARGE.

Judge Sterritt then charged the jury at considerable length, fully and clearly explaining the statutes in regard to homicide. The following points, submitted by the defense, were certainties by the Judge, and his answers are appended:

First. To constitute murder in the first degree there must be a design and intention to kill at the time of the homicidal act; and this intention must be a fully formed purpose to kill, with so much time for deliberation and premeditation as to convince the jury that this purpose is not the immediate result of rashness and impetuous temper.

Second. To constitute murder in the first degree it must be wilful, deliberate and premeditated. The purpose to kill must be first formed in the mind, the act must be the subject of thought, reflection and deliberation, and the jury must find, from the evidence, the fully formed purpose to kill to have existed in the mind of the prisoner and that purpose thought about and reflected upon before the homicide was committed before they can convict the prisoner of murder of the first degree.

Third. Under the Act of Assembly, the Commonwealth must prove to the satisfaction of the jury beyond a reasonable doubt, that the person intended to kill, when he discharged his gun at the deceased, or they cannot convict the prisoner of murder of the first degree.

Fourth. If there is no evidence that satisfies the minds of the jury, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the prisoner did intend to kill, he cannot be convicted of murder of the first degree.

Fifth. If the jury believe that the prisoner after conversing with the deceased, passed his house and was passing peacably along the highway to his home, and the deceased dared him to come back and then seized an iron poker and declared to his mother and brother that if he did come back he would not get away from that place alive, and then rushed out of his house and made a violent attack on the prisoner, in the public highway, with an iron poker, and the prisoner believed and had just ground to believe that he was in danger of life or great bodily harm, and could not safely retreat in consequence of the violence of the attack, he would be justified in defending himself, even to taking the life of his assailant.

Sixth. If the prisoner was violently attacked by the deceased with an iron poker, and did believe and had reasonable cause for believing that he was in imminent danger of great bodily harm, and under such belief fired at his assailant to protect himself from such bodily harm, then he would not be guilty of any crime and ought to be acquitted.

Seventh. If the jury can adopt any theory, not inconsistent with the evidence that will acquit the defendant of the crime of murder, the law requires them to do so. The crime of murder must be clearly proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

ANSWERS.

1. We decline to affirm this point as a whole. It is correct with the exception of the qualifying clause with which it closes. To constitute murder in the first degree there must be a design and intention to kill at the time of the homicidal act; and this intention must be a fully formed purpose to kill with sufficient time for deliberation and premeditation, as already explained in the general charge. But the *purpose to kill*, necessary to murder in the first degree may sometimes be "the immediate result of rashness and impetuous temper." A rash and impetuous temper is no excuse, unless it has been aroused by adequate legal provocation and the intention to kill has been formed in the heat of passion thus generated.

2. This point is affirmed with the explanation already given in the general charge. If there be time between the formation in the mind, fully and consciously, the intention to kill, and to think and know beforehand—though the time be very short—there is time to deliberate and to premeditate.

Third, Fourth, fifth and sixth points are affirmed. As to the sixth: To excuse homicide on the ground of self-defense, it must appear to the slayer that he had no other possible, or at least probable, means of escaping, and that his act was one of necessity. The act of the slayer must be such as is necessary, or appears to be necessary, to protect his person from death or great bodily harm, and must not be entirely disproportioned from the assault made upon him. If the slayer use a deadly weapon, and under such circumstances that he must be aware that death will be likely to ensue, and thereby cause the death of his assailant, he cannot be excused by a plea of self defense on his part if he shot his brother.

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